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WALTER TERRELL.

BY G. R. IRISH, IOWA CITY.

THE subject of this sketch, Walter Terrell, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Terrell, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, April 14th, 1805. His father was of English ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Harris; she was a descendant of the Huguenots. Mr. Terrell was placed with private instructors until 1822, when he entered the private academy conducted by John G. Nelson, in Richmond, Virginia. In that institution he devoted his time wholly to the study of mathematics and the classics. After leaving the academy he entered the high school of Wm. Nelson, in Louisa County, Virginia, where he perfected his knowledge of Latin, Greek, and the French language and higher mathematics.

In 1827 he became principal of Washington Henry Academy in Hanover County, Virginia, which position he occupied until 1829. In that year he left Virginia and made a complete tour through all the southern States, traveling upon horseback. From Louisiana he traveled up the valley of the Mississippi river and explored its principal tributaries, stopping at the Grand Rapids of the Wabash in Illinois. There he remained for some time, engaged in land surveying, civil

engineering, and teaching school, for the latter service his notes of the time show that he received corn in payment at ten cents per bushel, it being worth in that locality six cents in the field.

In 1836 Mr. Terrell received the appointment of Senior Assistant Engineer in the Southern Engineering District of Illinois, William Gooding being his chief. While in this service he was engaged upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal and other internal improvements centering at Alton, Mt. Carmel, and Shawneetown, Illinois. The money earned during several years was entrusted to a friend who became bankrupt by the crash of 1837, and closed his life and his accounts by suicide, leaving Mr. Terrell penniless. In 1838 he made a tour on foot through the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. His health much broken by close attention to his duties was improved by his extensive exploration of the western wilds, and for a short period he traveled in the South and formed the determination to make his home in Iowa.

Having fully regained his health, he resumed engineering work in Illinois and remained there until 1840, in which year he came to Iowa and procured a charter to erect a dam upon the Iowa river. This was probably the earliest charter of the kind granted in what is now the State of Iowa. In the following year he returned to Louisiana and having closed his business there he returned to Iowa City in 1843 and began the construction of a flouring mill which was soon completed. The use of wool having increased beyond the capacity of the old fashioned hand card he procured a carding machine and for many years its fleecy products could be found in almost every household in the State.

Mr. Terrell devoted himself to the operation of the mill until 1867, when he retired from active work. In October, 1850, Mr. Terrell married Margaret T. Crew, of an old Virginia family. She died in 1853 leaving an infant daughter, Mary; now the wife of Euclid Sanders, living at the old homestead. In 1854 Mr. Terrell married Jane T. Crew, (an elder

sister of his first wife) who survived him, dying August, 1888. The death of Mr. Terrell occurred January 30th, 1887.

Possessing a highly cultivated mind Mr. Terrell was the peer of Carleton, Folsom, Dodge, Mason, and other professional men whose names will adorn the pages of Iowa's early history. Always refusing public office he chose to take his place with Felkner, Cyrus Sanders, McCrory, Phil. Clark, Calkin, and other pioneers of this county, among the people laboring for the good of all mankind. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the various interests of his county and State his advice and counsel were widely sought and invariably accepted as correct. Liberal in all his ideas his intelligence acknowledged by all, social, warm hearted and true he lived as became a fine old Virginia gentleman, and passing away has left as a heritage the record of a useful and spotless life.

JUDGE SPRINGER'S ADDRESS.

IN RESPONSE TO JUDGE WRIGHT'S WELCOME AT THE OPERA HOUSE,
DES MOINES, JANUARY 19TH, 1882.

LADIES and Gentlemen: When I look around upon the scenes before us—this elegant scenery, these badges, this orchestra of fine musicians, these charming songs, the address of our gifted friend, these dignitaries of state, this assemblage of 'fair women and brave men,'—I imagine and can almost realize that an order of the 'Legion of Honor' had been founded by this city, and that the performances here to-day are but the ceremonies practiced on the induction of new members into the order.

"But whether so or not, I beg to say for myself and my colleagues that we are deeply touched by the attentions and honors that are showered upon us by our friends of this noble

city—a city, as has been well said, which does nothing by halves. These honors and attentions are so far above and beyond what we had any reason to think of or expect that I find myself at a loss for words to fittingly express our appreciation of them. I will therefore only try to say in passing that our friends not only have our thanks, but we beg to assure them that we shall carry away with us to our respective homes an enduring sense of these poorly merited but nevertheless welcome expressions of their kindness and regard.”

This introductory paragraph was inadvertently omitted in publishing Judge Springer’s address. It should have appeared in the July number, page 487, of *THE RECORD*, just preceding the “Gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention, etc.,” as the audience was composed of *citizens* as well as “members.” We insert now.

STATE BOUNDARY DISPUTES. II.

By J. L. PICKARD.

THE “Toledo War,” 1835-6, was waged over the question of the boundary between Michigan and Ohio. It occurred while Michigan was seeking admission as a State.

A brief statement of facts precedent will furnish an explanation of the cause of the dispute.

Under the Ordinance of 1787 the territory west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi River was known as the North West Territory. Not less than three nor more than five States were to be formed from the Territory.

Preparatory to the organization of the first State (Ohio) the Territory was divided into Ohio Territory and Indiana Territory. By Congressional act, approved May 7, 1800, it

was determined that "Territory North West of the Ohio River which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada" shall be known as Indiana Territory. "Provided—all east of a line running due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River to the line between the United States and Canada belongs to Ohio."

This division of the territory gave to Ohio a small part of what is now included in southeast Indiana, and nearly half of the present State of Michigan.

When Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Ohio as a State, April 30, 1802, the boundaries of the State were designated—the western boundary starting from the mouth of the Great Miami River instead of from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running due north; the northern boundary "an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie or the territorial line between the United States and Canada;

* * Provided, that Congress shall be at liberty at any time hereafter either to attach all the territory east of the line running due north from the mouth of the Miami aforesaid to the territorial line and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east as aforesaid to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid State or dispose of it otherwise."

The proviso related to the part of present Michigan which, by act of May 7, 1800, was made part of Ohio Territory. A subsequent section of the act above quoted (April 30, 1802) attached that part of the Ohio Territory not included in the State of Ohio, as provided in the said act, to the Indiana Territory.

By a Congressional Act of January 11, 1805, the Indiana

Territory was divided, and "all that part of the Indiana Territory, which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States," was set off as Michigan Territory.

Thus the southern line of Michigan Territory was declared to be an east and west line extending from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan till it touched Lake Erie. Here let it be noted that this line touches Lake Erie at a point south of the mouth of the Maumee (Little Miami, or Miami of the Lake) River, and embraced in Michigan Territory the site of the present city of Toledo.

When Indiana was admitted as a state December 11, 1816, it was with a northern boundary fixed as an east and west line ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. This gave to Indiana a lake port at Michigan City, and reduced the territory of Michigan upon the south by a strip ten miles wide between Lake Michigan and a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River, which line was the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana. There was still left to Michigan Territory its old southern boundary between itself and Ohio, jutting into Ohio, as it appears upon the map, by a ten mile strip. Over this strip the contest was waged. The first act of Congress looking toward the settlement of this dispute, was passed July 14, 1832, authorizing the President of the United States to "cause to be ascertained by accurate observation the latitude and longitude of the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, and that he cause to be ascertained by like observation the point on the Miami of the Lake which is due east therefrom; and also the latitude and longitude of the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay; also that he cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the latitude and longitude of the most southerly point in the northerly boundary line of the United States in Lake Erie; and

also the points at which a direct line drawn from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to the most southerly point in said northern boundary line of the United States, will intersect the Miami River and Bay." The due east and west line of previous acts seems to give place to a direct line from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to the most southerly point in the northern boundary of the United States in Lake Erie. The contest over territory centers in Maumee (Miami) Bay. Surveyors were required to report within the year, but were subsequently allowed till December 31, 1835. While the survey is pending Michigan desires admission as a State.

June 15, 1836. Congress determines that the northern boundary of Ohio shall be a direct line drawn from the point where an east and west line drawn from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan intersects the north line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River, to the northern cape of Maumee Bay. The "Toledo War" cloud thickens.

June 23, 1836. "The northern boundary line of the State of Ohio shall be established at and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee (Miami) Bay, after that line so drawn shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, and from the said north cape of the said bay north-east to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Canada, thence with said line to the line of Pennsylvania." * * For Indiana: "This line shall be deemed and taken as the east and west line mentioned in the constitution of the State of Indiana, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan."

As compensation to Michigan for loss of territory claimed by her upon her southern border, her northern territory was extended westward as far as the mouth of the Montreal River, thence up said river to the middle of the Lake of the Desert, thence in direct line to the nearest head water of Menominee River, thence by said river to Green Bay, and thence to the original western line of Michigan.

Michigan accepts compensation, takes to herself "the Upper Peninsula," and is henceforth at peace with Ohio. The "Toledo War" is ended.

To the people of Iowa the "Toledo War" has special interest, since the Ohio troops mustered upon the border were commanded by Robert Lucas, the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa. They numbered six hundred men and were opposed (without bloodshed) by one thousand volunteers from Michigan.

EARLY DAYS IN CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

BY ENOCH WILTFONG, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

THE writer of this article was born in St. Joseph County, Indiana, near South Bend, February 25th, 1834. Some time afterwards he was taken by his father (Elijah Wiltfong) into Laporte County, Indiana, some nine or ten miles east of Laporte, which was then a small town, and there lived until the year 1853. Then with his father and family he moved to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, driving an ox team, my father another, each of us having two yoke of oxen. My mother drove a pair of horses before a light spring wagon. Having arrived near our journey's end, as we approached the east bank of the Shell Rock River, which was very steep but short, just at the falls of the river, we locked three wheels of my wagon, I being in the lead and no road. All things being ready, I started down the bank and over went my wagon, nearly end wise, spilling my little brother George, who was then quite a little boy, into the water, giving him quite a wetting, as we had to get him out from under some bed clothing. Then we got the wagon on its wheels again. All hands then crossed over the river without any further trouble, and drove about fifty rods and pitched our tent for the night.

This was about the 3rd day of August, 1853. Our number in family then was seven. In a few days my brother Hiram, who was then about seventeen years old, joined us. Then we went to work cutting and hauling logs for a house, splitting shakes for roofing and hewing out puncheons for a floor. We built it on a nice little hill, from under the side of which flowed a beautiful spring of nice cold water. We rolled up a pile of logs, then covered it with lime stone rock, then set it on fire, burnt it up. There is where we got our lime for building a chimney and plastering the cracks between the logs so that our house might be warm. Then we put up about forty tons of wild grass hay as we thought, for we had fifteen or twenty animals to feed. Our nearest neighbor then was six or seven miles away, at what was called Rock Grove, down the river, and Lime Creek west of us.

Winter came on, then rail splitting was the order of the day, with now and then a day put in hunting for deer. We would some times get a nice fat one, too. My father killed a nice fat young black bear, and one big fat elk also. This happened after we had lived there a year or two. The first winter and spring we got rails enough to fence in forty acres of land with a seven rails high fence all around. We hired a Mr. Joseph Henry to do some rail splitting. We lived very well for a new country. We had to go some thirty miles for provisions and mail matter—Chickasaw, in Chickasaw County. Then Charles City later was located in Floyd County.

The first school house was built in Rock Grove some seven miles, where I went about two months to school to a lady teacher by the name of Sarah Griffith. A nice young lady she was, too. By the way, I boarded with a family by the name of Workman, where there were two more nice young ladies, so I became very much interested with the younger one. (But!) But what? Well she sacked me. Our school house was logs of wood rolled up in a square and calked with mud. Our nearest mill was in Chickasaw, Chickasaw County. Our school house was our place for preaching and Sunday

school. In 1854 the Indians gave the settlers quite a scare, but did no damage that I remember of worth mention.

In 1855, I think it was, that father laid out the town of Shell Rock Falls, just east of our house on the opposite side of the river. I carried the poll books to Mason City for the first election ever held in Cerro Gordo County. Mr. Robert Campbell, J. B. Long, and myself were the judges; Henry Van Patten and J. R. Byford clerks. Mason City had some half dozen or more log cabins, if memory serves me right. There was one case of freezing to death that comes to my mind. That was an old man and his wife that lived in Worth County. They were brought to our house by my father and both buried in a big box together, as they were frozen in such a crooked way that we could not get them in the coffins, as Mr. Richard Morris had one made for each. We buried them in the timber south of our house. Perhaps some of the old settlers of Mason City will remember of Reuben and David Williams tending Mr. Green's cattle on the outlet of Clear Lake; how they got lost in a snow storm and had to stay out all night. Then early next morning they were found just west of Mason City, being so badly frozen that they were made cripples for life. The weather has been more severe in later years than it was during my stay, I think, as I have heard of more deaths by freezing than before.

I am not certain that there was any rail road west of the Mississippi River until near 1858 or 1859. In 1861 the cars ran to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County. Our market was then Cedar Falls, some sixty miles distant, then the rail road terminus. I made one trip to McGregor's Landing with a load of wheat, and got sixty cents per bushel. That is about one hundred miles in an easterly direction from Shell Rock Falls. Charles City got to be something of a market in the fifties, as they got a good flouring mill and stores, etc., there. Plymouth sprung into a little town some two miles in a north-westerly direction from Shell Rock Falls in the fifties. It was laid out by the Messrs. Tenneys, if my memory serves

me right, with a small store kept by a Mr. Shephard. Mr. A. J. Glover was the first man to have a store in Shell Rock Falls; that was in 1855. He also had a portable saw mill. Then afterwards he put up a little flour mill with one small run of burs. L. S. Eager bought Mr. A. J. Glover's store in '56, and afterwards built a nice frame building for his goods, and put in a nice little stock himself in later years. Mr. A. J. Glover sold his mill property to a Mr. Morley, who afterwards sold the mill property to my father, who enlarged the building. Then I learned a little about the milling business and ran the mill, one or the other, at different times, and finally I did a good deal of grinding; had customers come twenty miles or more for grinding, as our mill was the furthest west at that time in the country. The first bridge building that was done across the Shell Rock River was what was called an arch bridge; the Trevit Bros. were the builders I think. But it fell before being completed and broke the thigh of one of the workmen. The bridge was being built just below the mills at that time which was in the year of 1858 or '59. Thinking of cold winters in Iowa reminds me of a storm that J. M. Hunt and myself were caught in while on a trip from Shell Rock Falls, Cerro Gordo County, to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County. As we were on our way home the storm was so severe that we drove our teams down a steep hill into a nice grove of timber well sheltered from the storm. There we remained for half the day or more, roasting and eating corn. Then in the evening we hitched up our teams and drove over the river and stopped for the night at Mrs. Gohene's and her son's, who was a young man. She had her right leg amputated between the ankle and knee. J. M. Hunt told them that one of his eyes froze shut—"so did one of the other mule's eyes freeze shut too." He made the remark, I suppose, in that way for a joke as he was driving a mule team.

In the year 1856, the neighbors of Shell Rock Falls built a small house and had about three months of school taught in

it. Then in 1860, I think it was, we built a pretty good school house just east of town on a nice little hill. There in the winter of 1860 and '61 the school was taught by Walter Harriman, a young man who had partly decided to emigrate with me to the Pacific coast, but afterwards declined. Then in the year 1862 I emigrated.

UNITED STATES COINAGE.

BY J. L. PICKARD.

PREVIOUS to the Revolutionary War the Colonies used foreign coins chiefly, though some of the Colonies furnished themselves with silver and copper coins in small denominations. In 1652 Massachusetts commenced the coinage of shilling, six penny, and three penny pieces, and continued the same till 1686. These coins were irregular in shape and contained upon one side the Roman numerals XII, VI, III, according to value, and upon the other side the initials N. E. They were in circulation only in New England.*

At a little later date the above named shilling piece bore upon the obverse the figure of a pine tree encircled by the words IN MASSACHUSETTS, and upon the reverse $\frac{1652}{XII}$ encircled by the words NEW ENGLAND AN. DO. They were known as "Pine Tree Shillings."

John Hull was contractor for the Massachusetts mint, receiving for his services one coin out of twenty. It is said that upon the marriage of his daughter he gave her as dowry her

* For this and most of the following statements regarding Colonial coins see an illustrated article by W. C. Prime in *Harpers' Monthly Magazine*, Vol. XX, pp. 468-479.

weight in pine tree shillings, the weight being determined upon her wedding day. In 1662 a two penny piece was issued.

The Colony of Maryland issued a shilling coin containing upon the obverse a bust of Lord Baltimore encircled by the words, CÆCILIVS DNS TERRÆ MARIÆ & CT. Upon the reverse appeared in the center a shield surmounted by a crown and encircled by the words, CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI.*

The first copper coin struck in America was by one Higley, of Granby, Connecticut, in 1737. Upon the obverse were the words I AM GOOD COPPER, and upon the reverse VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE, with three hammers in the center upon one side and a deer with III beneath upon the other. Upon another coin in place of the three hammers† is a broad axe encircled by I CUT MY WAY THROUGH.

In 1776 a pewter or lead coin made its appearance bearing upon one side a monogram U. S. A. and upon the other thirteen bars. The same year appeared the pewter cent having upon the obverse in center WE ARE ONE surmounted by the words AMERICAN CONGRESS, and upon an outer circle thirteen rings interlocked, each ring bearing the name of one Colony. Upon the reverse in center a dial having at one side the word FUGIO and beneath it MIND YOUR BUSINESS. This design was afterwards struck in copper and was called the Franklin cent or Fugio cent.‡

The mint established by Congress in 1786 was employed solely in the coinage of the Franklin cent. A few half dimes were struck but were never in circulation.

In 1788 a silver shilling piece was struck by J. Chalmers, of Annapolis, Maryland. On the obverse were clasped hands within a wreath encircled by J. CHALMERS, ANNAPOLIS, and upon the reverse two birds with four bars encircled by the words ONE SHILLING, 1788.§

* *Harper*, Vol. XX, Page 469.

† *Ibid* Page 470.

‡ *Harper*, Vol. XX, Page 476.

§ *Ibid* Page 471.

STATE COINAGE.

At the close of the Revolutionary War several States issued copper coinage. Georgia in 1783, a cent known as the "Tory Cent" because of its bad Latin inscription *GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO*.

Between 1783 and 1787 Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Kentucky issued copper coins of various devices, value one cent each.

NATIONAL COINAGE.

Although a mint had been established by the Continental Congress in 1786 no attempt had been made to coin either gold or silver.

The first coinage act under the Constitution was approved April 2nd, 1792,* after establishing the mint at Philadelphia. Section 9 of the act names the coins provided for: Of gold, *eagles*, ten dollars or units. 247½ grains pure or 270 grains standard; *half eagles* and *quarter eagles* of relative weights.

Dollars are called units. The section defines dollars or units as follows: "Each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenths part of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver."

Half dollars, quarter dollars, dismes, and half dismes of one-half, one-quarter, one-tenth, and one-twentieth the weight of the dollar respectively.

Cents were provided for, "Each to be of the value of one-hundredth part of a dollar and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper." Half cents of corresponding weight.

All coins are thus referred to the silver dollar as the unit of coinage.

Section 11 provides, "That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say,

* Statutes of United States, 2nd Congress, 1st session.

every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold."

As the pure metals would prove too soft for durability it was provided that an alloy of inferior metal should be used.

Section 12 provides alloy for gold should be of silver and copper not exceeding one-half silver, the entire alloy to constitute one-twelfth the weight of the coin. The gold eagle weight (standard) was 270 grains. Less $\frac{1}{12}$ or 22.5 grains of alloy, the pure gold in the eagle was $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Reduced to the dollar unit it is 24.75 grains of pure gold in each dollar.

Alloy for silver was pure copper and was $44\frac{3}{4}$ grains in the standard silver dollar of 416 grains, leaving $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver.

Section 14 provides for coinage of gold and silver "free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought." If immediate exchange was demanded one-half of one per cent was charged for coinage.

Section 16 provides, "all gold and silver coins to be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever."

Section 20 declares "that the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and milles or thousandths."

FEDERAL MONEY.

The coinage act of 1792 provides for:

GOLD.	{	10	units value ten dollars standard weight,	270	gr.
		5	units value five dollars standard weight,	135	gr.
		$2\frac{1}{2}$	units value two and a half dollars standard weight,	$67\frac{1}{2}$	gr.
SILVER.	{	1	unit value one dollar standard weight,	416	gr.
		$\frac{1}{2}$	unit value one half dollar standard weight,	208	gr.
		$\frac{1}{4}$	unit value one quarter dollar standard weight,	104	gr.
		$\frac{1}{10}$	unit value one tenth dollar standard weight,	41.6	gr.
		$\frac{1}{20}$	unit value one twentieth dollar standard weight,	20.8	gr.
COPPER.	{	$\frac{1}{100}$	unit value one hundredth dollar weight,	11	dwt.
		$\frac{1}{200}$	unit value one two hundredths dollar weight,	$5\frac{1}{2}$	dwt.

Coinage to be free and unlimited to all who would allow time for coinage, and all coins to be of full legal tender value.

No coins were struck for the first year.

In 1793 several varieties of the cent were coined. The most prominent, because the first, has upon the reverse $\frac{\text{One Cent}}{100}$ surrounded by a chain of sixteen links and encircled by the words United States of America, upon the obverse a representation of the head of Liberty of wild aspect, the word Liberty above it and the date 1793 below. The design met with bitter criticism because of the terrified appearance of Liberty and the inappropriate chain which it was thought might have alarmed the goddess.

Silver dollars were coined in 1794. Upon the reverse appears the eagle within a wreath surrounded by the words United States of America, and upon the obverse the head of Liberty with "Liberty" above and 1794 below, the encircling spaces filled with sixteen stars, representing the number of states in the Union.

There was no change in the coinage Law until 1834.

From 1792 to 1833 inclusive the mint at Philadelphia issued coins as follows:*

Gold,	. . . . .	\$11,825,890.00
Silver, Full Legal Tender,	.	36,275,077.90
Copper and Minor Coins,	.	658,591.08

The coinage varied in devices from year to year especially in silver.†

Silver Dollars were issued only during the years 1794 to 1805 inclusive, \$1,439,507.

Silver Half Dollars were issued every year except 1792, 1798, 1799, 1800 and 1815.

Silver quarters were issued only in 1796, 1804 to 1807 inclusive, 1815, 1818 to 1825 inclusive, 1827, 1828, 1831 to 1834 inclusive.

Silver Dimes were issued in 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800 to 1805 inclusive, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, 1820 to 1825 inclusive, 1827 to 1834 inclusive.

* Treasury Circular, No, 123.

† W. C. Prime, *Harpers' Magazine*, Vol. XX, p. 477. Coinage Table.

Silver Half Dimes were issued 1794 to 1797 inclusive, 1800 to 1803 inclusive, 1805, 1829 to 1834 inclusive.

Copper Cents were issued every year except 1815.

Copper Half Cents were issued 1793 to 1797 inclusive, 1800, 1802 to 1811 inclusive, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1831 to 1834 inclusive.

From the above statement it will appear that the greater part of the silver coinage was in fractional pieces. The bullion value of silver was above its mint value, hence the call for silver coins was small, except for the fractional pieces needed in trade. The coinage of silver dollars ceased in 1805. In 1806 President Jefferson directed his Secretary of State to request the Secretary of the Treasury to refrain from the further issue of silver dollars, as he had been informed that dollars were purchased for conversion into bullion. This suspension continued till 1840 except some pattern pieces struck in 1836 and 1838.

During this period the bullion value of both gold and silver was above their mint value, gold being a little higher than silver. Gold therefore gave place to silver as a circulating medium and our currency was mainly silver, and this in fractional coins.

ACT OF 1834.*

To prevent the hoarding of gold Congress changed the weight of gold in the eagle and other gold coins by an act approved June 28, 1834.

Section 1. "Each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold."

This change reduced the weight of the eagle by twelve grains, and of pure gold in the eagle by fifteen and a half grains. The alloy was by this act increased from one-twelfth the entire weight to a trifle more than than one-tenth.

Section 2 provides for a charge of one-half of one per cent

* United States Statutes, 23rd Congress, 1st session.

for all coins delivered in five days, and absolutely free if claim is not made until forty days after the bullion is brought to the mint.

The change in the weight of the gold coin brought its bullion value below the mint value, and gold at once appeared in circulation, while silver began to disappear, paper taking its place. Before 1837 state bank issues increased to an alarming extent. Still farther to change the relative bullion value of gold and silver, the production of gold had increased steadily, reaching in 1836 about thirty millions, while silver production was stable at about forty millions annually.

ACT OF 1837.*

Discrepancy in fineness of gold and silver coins was remedied by an act approved January 18, 1837.

Section 8 provides that, "the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be pure metal, and one hundred of alloy."

There was to be no change in the metals employed in alloy.

Section 9 changes the weight of the silver dollar and of its fractional parts from four hundred and sixteen grains standard to four hundred twelve and a half grains for the dollar and proportionally for fractional coins. The change in weight was in alloy and not in pure silver. It repeats in the matter of gold coins the provisions of section 1, act of 1834.

Section 11 continues the legal tender power of all coins of previous issue.

Section 18 continues the free coinage privilege but provides for a charge for coinage sufficient to meet the expense of the coinage.

1. "For refining when bullion is below standard."
2. "For toughening when it contains metal unfit for coinage."

* United States Statutes, 24th Congress, 2nd session.

3. "For copper used for alloy when bullion is above standard."

4. "For silver introduced into the alloy of gold."

5. "For separating gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion."

Standard bullion is determined by the assayer.

Section 25 provides for deviation from the weight required.

In gold coin one-quarter of a grain.

In silver dollars and half dollars one and a half grains.

In silver quarter dollars one grain.

In dimes and half dimes one-half grain.

By act of March 3, 1835,* mints were established at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, for coinage of gold mined in their vicinity, and at New Orleans for coinage of Mexican silver.

By act of July 3, 1852,† a mint was established at San Francisco, California.

The coinage at all mints from 1834-1852 inclusive was:‡

Gold,	\$224,962,920.00
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Silver	{	Dollars,	.	\$ 1,066,373 00	
		Fractional,	.	41,900,403.60	42,966,776.60

Minor Coins,	787,875.81
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The act of 1837 in changing the weight of the standard silver dollar also changed the alloy so that the amount of pure silver in the dollar was not changed.

The change of the weight of the gold coins effected a change in the ratio of gold to silver making it 15.988+ to 1 practically 16 to 1.

During this period, 1834 to 1853, silver at a stable rate of production continued more valuable as bullion than gold and so disappeared from circulation. To add to this discrepancy the production of gold had such a marvelous increase between 1849 and 1853, from \$30,000,000 annually from 1835 to 1849

* United States Statutes, 23d Congress, 2nd session.

† United States Statutes, 32nd Congress, 1st session.

‡ Treasury Circular No. 123.

up to \$190,000,000 in 1853, that the coinage of silver had well nigh ceased.

From 1840, when the coinage of silver dollars was resumed, till 1853, gold, silver, and copper coins were issued each year from the mints in such numbers, except the half cents, that collectors of coins find little difficulty in obtaining the issues of any one of these years.*

ACT OF 1853.†

The very rapid increase in production of gold after the discovery of gold in California was accompanied by a fall in its bullion value but by no means corresponding to the increased production. Silver fell also but not in proportion to gold, and it was still above gold as currency so that it largely disappeared from circulation. To prevent the conversion of coin into bullion and to keep in circulation needed fractional silver coins the act approved February 21st, 1853, was passed.

Section 1 declares that the "half dollar or fifty cent piece shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains,‡ and the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar."

Section 2 restricts its legal tender to sums of five dollars or less.

Section 3 provides for purchase of bullion for coinage of fractional silver, the excess being covered into the United States Treasury.

Section 5 stops free coinage of fractional silver.

Section 6 provides that depositors of gold or silver bullion may receive ingots or coin as preferred, except as to fractional silver from which the privilege of free coinage was removed by section 5.

Section 7 provides for a three dollar gold coin at standard of other gold coins.

* W. C. Prime, *Harpers' Magazine*, Vol. XX, p. 477

† United States Statutes, 32nd Congress, 2nd Session.

‡ A reduction in weight of fourteen and $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, or 7 per cent. nearly
Change in weight required recoinage of former issues.

The coinage of a silver three cent piece began in 1850. In 1856 the coinage of the nickel cent began. The coinage of half cents was discontinued in 1857.

From 1853 to 1872 inclusive there were coined*

Gold,	\$558,302,880.00
Silver dollars, full legal tender,	5,227,748.00
Silver, limited legal tender, .	58,995,548.20
Minor coins, copper and nickel,	10,264,511.06

During the Civil War metallic currency disappeared from circulation. Legal tender paper took its place and for fractional silver what was called Postal currency.

The discovery of gold in Colorado and Nevada led to the establishment of a mint at Denver, Colorado, in 1862, and another at Carson, Nevada, in 1863. The Denver mint was never used for National coinage, but in 1873 was with the Charlotte, North Carolina mint changed into an Assay Office.

Coinage at the New Orleans mint was suspended in 1861 and was not resumed till 1878.

ACT OF 1873.†

Change in standard, and suspension of silver coinage, notably in France and Germany, led the United States Congress to pass the act, which was approved February 12th, 1873.

Section 14 makes the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, 900 fine, the unit of value.

Section 13 changed the alloy of gold coins from copper and silver not more than half silver to copper alone or copper and silver not exceeding one-tenth silver.

Section 15 substitutes for the silver dollar of four hundred and twelve and one-fourth grains, a dollar of four hundred and twenty grains, 900 fine, to be known as the *Trade Dollar*, with a half dollar of twelve and one-half grams weight, or one hundred ninety-two and nine-tenths grains, a trifle

* Treasury Circular No. 123.

† United States Statutes, 42nd Congress, 2nd Session.

heavier than the coinage of 1853. The smaller coins to be legal tender for sums under five dollars, (raised to ten dollars by act of June 9, 1879.)

Section 16 provides for five cent and three cent pieces, $\frac{3}{4}$ copper and $\frac{1}{4}$ nickel, one cent pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ copper and $\frac{1}{2}$ tin and zinc.

Weight of 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains.

Weight of 3 cent piece, 30. grains.

Weight of 1 cent piece, 48. grains.

Legal tender quality limited to 25 cents.

Section 21 takes away the free coinage of silver from all except Trade Dollars.

Section 25 provides a charge of $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1% for coinage of gold, and also a cost charge for Trade Dollars.

Section 27 continues the purchase of bullion by the United States for fractional silver coinage.

Section 28 provides that fractional silver shall be paid out for gold at par.

As silver declined in value to such an extent as to make it profitable for owners of silver bullion to present it for coinage into Trade Dollars, congress by joint resolution July 22nd, 1876,* in Section 2 takes away legal tender right from Trade Dollars and limits their coinage to the necessities of foreign commerce. It also limits the coinage of fractional silver to \$50,000,000.

The coinage of Trade Dollars ceased in 1878 when the coinage of the old dollar of 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, 900 fine, was resumed. The value of the coinage of Trade Dollars was \$35,959,960, about 75 per cent. of which was used in foreign trade (\$27,089,877), the remainder entered into home circulation.

The coinage for the period 1873-1877 inclusive, was:†

Gold,	\$215,808,634.00
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* United States Statutes, 44th Congress, 1st Session.

† Treasury Circular, No, 123.

Silver	{ Dollars, :	\$31,699,460.00	
	{ Fractional, .	47,421,310 30	79,120,770.30*
Minor Coins,	.	.	1,188,225.00

The dollar of 412½ grains, a few of which were coined each year, retained its full legal tender power.

ACT OF 1878.†

The act of Congress approved February 28th, 1878, provided for the resumption of coinage of Silver Dollars of four hundred twelve and one-half grains, not restoring the Free Coinage privilege, but continuing the full legal tender quality.

Section 1 provides for the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 a month nor more than \$4,000,000.

An act approved July 14th, 1890,‡ Section 1 provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month or such part thereof as may be offered.

Section 3 demands the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 a month until July 1, 1891.

Seignorage to be covered into the United States Treasury.

ACT OF 1893 ||

After providing for the repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890—It proceeds to declare it “to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Govern-

* Deducting Trade Dollars the issue of silver of weight fixed by statute previous to and including 1873, was \$47,421,310 30.

† United States Statutes, 45th Congress, 1st Session.

‡ United States Statutes, 51st Congress, 1st Session.

|| United States Statutes, 53rd Congress, 1st Session, called in advance of regular date.

ment should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

From the time of resumption of the coinage of silver in 1878 to the repeal of the purchasing act of 1890 in 1893—1878 to 1893 inclusive, there have been coined:*

Gold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$642,105,839.00
Silver	{	Dollars,	.	\$427,556,103.00†			
		Subsidiary,	.	37,465,595.40	465,021,698.40		
Minor Coins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,164,140.32

Eighteen ninety-four to June 30, 1896.‡

Gold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$161,686,090 00
Silver	{	Dollars,	.	\$11,457,264.00			
		Subsidiary,	.	12,297,810.80	23,755,074.80		
Minor Coins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,766,705.40

Total coinage to June 30, 1896:

Gold, (a)	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,814,692,253.00
Silver, (b)	.	.	.	.	.	.	696,464,344.10
Minor Coins, (c)	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,830,048.67

a. Eagles, Half Eagles and Quarter Eagles have been issued since gold coinage began in 1794.

Except of Eagles, 1805-1837.

Except of Half Eagles, 1817-1818.

Except of Quarter Eagles, 1794, 1795, 1800, 1801, 1809-1820, 1822, 1823, and 1828.

Double Eagles coined since 1850 under an act approved March 3, 1849.

Three Dollar pieces were issued from 1854 to 1890 under act approved February 21, 1853; repealed September 26, 1890.

One Dollar pieces were issued from 1849 to 1890 under act approved March 3, 1849; repealed September 26, 1890.

* Treasury Circular, No. 123.

† Including Trade Dollars, \$4,266,464.

‡ Treasury Circular, No. 123.

b. Silver three cent pieces were issued from 1851 to 1873 under act of March 3, 1851; repealed February 12, 1873.

Twenty cent pieces were issued 1875-1878 under act of March 3, 1875; repealed May 2, 1878.

Columbian Half Dollars and Quarter Dollars were issued 1892 and 1893 named Souvenir Coins of same value as regular coins, under act of August 5, 1892, and of March 3, 1893, respectively.

c. Copper cents were issued from 1792 to 1857.

Half Cents were issued from 1792 to 1857.

Bronze Two Cent pieces issued from 1864 to 1873.

Nickel Cents were issued from 1857 to 1864.

Bronze Cents are issued since 1864.

Nickel Five Cent pieces are issued since 1866.

Nickel Three Cent pieces were issued from 1865 to 1890.

SOME PIONEER PREACHERS OF IOWA.

By C. W. IRISH, Iowa City.

IN the number of THE HISTORICAL RECORD for July, 1894, I began this notice of our pioneer preachers. My writing since has been interrupted by press of business until now. Mr. Brier, whom I was last writing about, was a man of great force of expression, and possessed a stentorian voice. When about to depart from this city with his train for California he preached a farewell sermon in which, with almost prophetic power, he outlined the dangers of the trip. How true his picture of the trials to be overcome on their way, was made manifest to his suffering and dying companions as they dropped exhausted upon the desert or the rocky slopes of the mountains, there to die unattended, and forever lost to relatives and friends.

Bishop Matthias Loras came among us ministering to a

small flock of Roman Catholics, faithful to their church, who had cast their lot among us.

He was a most remarkable man; born in France, his family aristocratic, he grew to manhood surrounded by an atmosphere highly refined by wealth, learning, and devotion to religious duties. From his home thus exalted he, in the year 1829, came to Mobile and there began his labors which soon led him to the frontiers of the Louisiana Purchase. Here he came into contact with the degraded white men associated with the lowly Indians, and at a time too when the spirit of evil was much more rife among these ignorant and vicious classes of humanity than has since been the case. He established himself in the town of Dubuque in 1839, he having been ordained Bishop of the see of Dubuque the year before. At this time began his great labors among the people of the frontier, establishing missions among the Sioux, Sauks, and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes. His missionaries traveled among the Indians in this early day from Green Bay to Ft. Pierre on the Missouri and from these northern outposts southward to Missouri, a great field of labor. He, by the means of these missionaries, discovered the great extent to which the whiskey traffic had grown among the Indians of this vast field and to his efforts in great degree was due the action of Congress in making the sale of whiskey to Indians a felony, which action soon checked the trade and has finally very nearly abolished it.

He early grasped the idea that the magnificent territory of his see was destined to invite and support a great and prosperous population, and early engaged in calling attention to the fertility of its soils, the healthfulness of its climates and the grand opportunities which it afforded for comfortable homes for all who would come, and in a spirit of industry take them. Thus he became the guide and counselor to the tide of immigration which flowed from Europe to our shores in the forties and early fifties, bringing to us many valuable citizens from the German States.

Bishop Loras frequently visited this city, at the time it was being staked out and immediately afterwards. He was in those times frequently my father's guest; their friendship was begun in New York City during the cholera epidemic of 1832-3. These visits of his gave me the opportunity to know him, and I well remember his kindly genteel manners and his often expressed zeal in plans for the development of the then Territory of Iowa. He purchased a tract of land adjoining the city plat at its northeast corner.

It was upon this tract that the first Catholic burial ground in Johnson County was laid out.

To Bishop Loras belongs the credit of the erection of the first church building in this city, the date of which is 1841, the corner stone being laid July 12th of that year.

There is scarce a city or settlement in the valley of the Mississippi above the State of Missouri having its beginning in the territorial times in Iowa, but that, in those times, felt the impulse of improvement coming from his effort and enjoyed the kindly impress of his presence.

While the writer was a school boy, enjoying the aid of Dr. Wm. Reynolds as his teacher, somewhere about 1844, the Doctor, who then officiated in the basement of the old blue church on the site of the present Christian Chapel, called attention of his scholars, and told us that on the coming Friday forenoon, an accomplished and highly educated gentleman direct from New England would appear before us and give us a talk upon good manners, the proper pronounciation of words and correct grammar talk. Well the day came and the Doctor ushered before us a rather tall, slim, gentleman with a most decided New England air about him, and introduced him to the school as the Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, who had come to Iowa as a missionary, and brought with him unbounded learning from the schools of the east.

Mr. Howe at once took the platform and in the first sentences of his lecture told us that "in the east it was understood that the people of the west were ignorant and sinful, that he

had come among us as a missionary and had found these conditions much worse than he had expected."

"Why," he said, "since I have been in the Territory of Iowah, (putting the accent upon the vowel o) I have not heard a person pronounce the name of the Territory correctly." Said he, "in the east it is well known that the name is from the Indian language, and that its correct pronunciation is I-o'-wah." He dwelt upon this as a sign of the dense ignorance of our people and said much more, all of which aroused not only the scholars whom he was addressing, but also the Doctor, who as soon as Mr. Howe closed, gave us the lead by remarking that while the schools and learning of the west could not be compared with that of the east, yet he felt that a good beginning had been made and that as a very large bulk of the grown up people of the west had but lately come from the east he thought that they in learning, intelligence, and morals, would very favorably compare with later arrivals from that illuminated point. He then called upon us to reply, as we saw fit, to the remarks of Mr. Howe. The debate on our side was opened by Otis Gower who controverted the statements of the gentlemen from the east and wound up by pointing out several ungrammatical expressions used by him and called attention to his habitual mispronunciation of words, in particular pronouncing stairs as *stahs*, etc.

Other scholars took him up on his pronunciation of the word Iowa, as we all had more or less association with the young Indians, and had picked up much of their language and knew that their pronunciation of the word was Ioway' with a strong accent on the last syllable. The writer took up this part of the discussion and pointed out the error of the reverend gentleman in that regard. Knowing Parson Howe for many years after, the writer found him holding to the I-o'-wah pronunciation, and discovered that the old gentleman did not know of the great differences between the tribal languages of this country, but that he all his life believed that they were all of one stock, and that the languages spoken by

the tribes of King Philip in Massachusetts, or Powhatan in Virginia, and Blackhawk in the valley of the Mississippi were one and the same. Hence his continual misrepresentation as to the pronunciation and meaning of the name of this State.

He lived long among us, was quite a vigorous writer, but never a successful preacher, and to the day of his death believed that New England held the lead of the west in the matters of learning and morals.

Doctor W. W. Wood came early to Iowa, bringing his family to this city and making his home among us. By his efforts the "South Presbyterian Church" (the stone structure) was built in 1845. It was thus called to distinguish it from the brick structure built in the north part of the town by Mr. Hummer. I am not able to, at this time, give such sketch of Doctor Wood as I wish too, and must leave it to a future writing.

Other preachers came and went in the territorial days; among them was the man to first preach the doctrine of Universalism to us. His name was Westphall. He was a good scholar and a first class controversialist, which gave him great power when debating differences of doctrine with ministers of other denominations, which he was often called upon to do. His labors gave to his sect a rapid growth in the new west, and brought about the construction of our first Universalist Church in 1842.

I will not dwell upon the career of Hon. Jas. Harlan who, came among us a circuit rider of the Methodist Church, and became in succession a school teacher, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a cabinet officer, and United States Senator. Nor can I stop now to more than mention Rev. Dexter P. Smith, who labored many years among us as pastor of the Baptist Church in this city.

In the time from 1851 to 1858, the writer was engaged upon surveys for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Our headquarters were at Iowa City and Lyons and our lines terminated on the Missouri at Council

Bluffs or near there. In the early portion of the period mentioned we passed beyond the substantial settlements after leaving the town of Marengo. The prairies were altogether in a state of nature from the mouth of Bear Creek just above that town onward to the "Big Muddy" as the Missouri was then generally called. Some cabins and small fields were to be met with on the outskirts of groves of timber, but in general the groves were wild and the ax had never yet been laid at the roots of the trees composing them. They were the abode of the wild beasts of the plain, and west of the river Des Moines herds of buffalo roamed at will over the green grassy slopes of Iowa accompanied by bands of Indians, their companions in traversing the great plains further west.

We soon became used to daily contact with the wild denizens of the prairies and found the best spots for our camps, and always repaired to them when upon our yearly journeys with rod, chain, and stakes.

Among these favorite spots was Sugar Grove on the line of Poweshiek and Jasper counties. This grove grew upon the heads of Sugar Creek and here we had the purest of spring water, plenty of grass for our beds and our horses and enjoyable shade from the trees.

The grove had its inhabitants, some of which were migratory like ourselves, these were deer and elk with now and then a few buffalo. Its permanent inhabitants consisted principally of a pack of the large, dark-grey, timber wolves, daring and ferocious—so much so, that on the occasion of our first camping at the Grove, they killed and partly ate a saddle horse belonging to one of our engineers. The horse was a small pony and the favorite of his master who greatly mourned his loss and we all did our best to avenge his taking off, from time to time succeeding in killing members of the tiger-like band, which killed him. We found that the carcasses of the wolves which we killed were invariably eaten by their companions. After the death of the pony our horses were kept under guard when grazing by day, and at night were brought

to the camp and there guarded until dawn. We procured some strychnine, then just coming into use among trappers and hunters for the wholesale killing of wolves, and with it soon reduced the ferocious pack to a few individuals.

In the early part of May, 1854, we reached our Sugar Grove camp on a Saturday night in a rain storm.

The following Sunday was bright and clear, and we saw by its early morning light that we had been preceded to the grove by men with wagons, and while we were at breakfast were surprised by a visit from a well dressed gentleman who after inquiring our business and destination, told us that he was a Congregational minister, that his name was Grinnell, that he had but a few days before landed upon the heads of Sugar Creek with a colony of people from New England and New York to found a settlement in Poweshiek County. He said that while he took the deepest interest in our work, and the great advancement of the country which was to certainly grow out of it, he would not stop then to discuss it with us out of deference to the day, but would invite us to come and hear him preach at two o'clock that afternoon. Calling us to the door of our dining room tent, he pointed out the top of a large oak tree and said that the services, to which he invited us, would be held under that tree.

We all repaired, at the proper time, to the place and there heard divine services, for the first time in our experience, resounding through the grove and awakening its echoes. What a contrast to the conditions which we had always before met with here, for aside from the lovely picture of its prairie surroundings in the midst of which it arose and stood out against the sky back ground a thing of beauty in shape and color, it otherwise had all the attributes of a savage wilderness; lonely and alone, it had stood from prehistoric times the habitation of savage brute and man until the advent of the blossoms of the year 1854, then to be awakened to a new order of things. For now as the swelling buds and blossoms of that year foreshadowed the coming of the fruits

of its later seasons, so this gathering of courageous men and not less courageous women, listening to the words of the preacher under the widespread branches of that monarch of the grove, together with the accompaniment of sacred song swelling and resounding through the forest was the forerunner of the grand empire of improvement, of the learning, and accomplishments which have followed their coming among us in that eventful spring.

The next day we ventured out to get acquainted with the colonists. Mr. Grinnell showed us around and introduced us to many of them and we found them to be a people very much the superior in intelligence and refinement to the general run of the immigrants of that time to this State.

There were doubters among them, and also those who claimed that they had been deceived, many of them were already homesick, but in general they took with their pastor a rosy view of their surroundings and of the future in store for them.

I found them living in all sorts of shelters, some made houses of the covered wagons in which they had come to the grove, others had taken the wagon beds off of the running gears, and had placed them across logs to keep up from the damp ground; others had tents, while some had succeeded in building rude log cabins for temporary homes.

They had procured a portable circular saw mill and a power, such as was then used to impel threshing machines, and had, with eight horses begun to cut lumber from the trees of the grove.

As I wandered about the grove inspecting the camp I came upon a quaint looking log cabin nestled among the trees upon a little knoll overlooking a babbling spring branch which made its way among the grasses and flowers in front of it. The roof was of rough lumber; the door of the same material was standing partly open, smoke was curling upward from a stove pipe which came through the roof. Near by a young man was chopping upon a tree body which had been

uprooted by a tornado storm of the preceding year. As I stood looking at the scene a dog discovered a rabbit and gave chase, whereupon the young fellow caught up his gun with as much excitement in his manner as if he expected to see the rush of a band of deer from the cover of the nearby brushwood. These features of the scene made such an impression



upon me that I drew forth my sketch book and pencil, and as well as I could do so, transferred them to paper. I then inquired of the young man the name of the owner of the cabin. "Why," he said, "it is the home of our minister, Mr. J. B. Grinnell." I have now by aid of the photographic art transferred the drawing, made more than forty-two years ago, to these pages. The title being "A Pioneer Home Out West."

Mr. Grinnell's attempt to colonize the prairies of Iowa we all know was crowned with the greatest of success.

We now behold the fruits of his labor in the magnificent agriculture, the grand town bearing his name, with its renowned college, and public schools, the important system of railroads traversing its borders, and the riches and happiness of a highly educated, prosperous community which have taken the place of the wild scenes and savage wilderness, which I have above described, and all within less than half a century.

I will let himself relate his experiences during the early days of the Grinnell Colony.

I quote from "*The Silver Wedding of Hon. J. B. Grinnell and Wife*" a portion of his reply to the speech of Professor Parker on that occasion. He said:

"The eloquent historical allusions of my friend Prof. Parker, I may notice to say that he too was a pioneer; himself and lady our earliest instructors in the Grinnell University, and long esteemed teachers after the removal of Iowa College to Grinnell. As to 'cheap preaching,' I thought for years *that* was the fact most highly appreciated for I was expatriated from an eastern city by hoarseness, and my professional engagements were of a ludicrous nature—ready as a minute man to do the marrying in all the country round, *gratis*, with a remote prospect of return to a landowner trusting the maxim that 'population is wealth.' Then teasing a rattlesnake on Sunday morning in front of the rude meeting room, to learn more of the nature and power of the 'original serpent;' watching and spearing at Sunday noon, while the family were at dinner, a gopher that had sacrilegiously undermined my walk while away at service.

“ Later being a contractor and builder of the first school and meeting house which was such ‘open work’—yet fashionable at that day, save for houses—that the falling rain would moisten the minister’s manuscript without the requisition of a parasol—Friends those deferred payments I am now ready to receipt for in full with compound interest, a church debt canceled with *silver* before resumption.

“ You have hinted at my fanaticism and I gloried in the cognomen when of each of you I could say—‘you are another;’ giving me your united suffrage as legislator for free schools at Des Moines, and against slavery and for the Union at Washington; and I now frankly confess to be no more worthy of the designation, having been invited by both parties on the same day in the late canvass to take the stump on the battle field of Indiana. Besides I am a conspicuous failure as a dignitary, you all know, but I have the autographic letter and praise of old John Brown, who was my guest, and his best picture is in my parlor, and the bed is safe which has rested many a way-worn traveler of doubtful politics; and the Family will survive the odium incurred by their parents who were designated as ‘keepers of a negro boarding house,’ on account of the numerous arrivals by the subterranean railway.

“ An abiding faith in our city, and loyalty to friends and home I have ever held, and am thankful for the humble part borne in our history, and grateful to the Almighty for successes. Iowa College, the oldest in the State, with halls tasteful in architecture, and richer in the endowments of a christian people, supplanting before our eyes the wolf and the reptile on the ornamented *campus* rising hundreds of feet above the Father of Waters—The town with three railroads and thousands of people, and never tolerating alcoholic beverages, and never publicly sold—makes an exceptional landmark in American progress; where ‘opportunities for education are abundant, and for intoxication none,’ a fact which may truthfully be emblazoned. Then numerous churches planted and prosperous without sectarian rivalries, and the earliest vexed with a

home moveable as the Tabernacle borne in the wilderness, now the largest of its class in the State, and near to the building of a new edifice so comely that 'heaven shall look down to see'—all give promise of a trinity of blessing in education, morality and religion, in which each have part and give brilliancy to the crown jewels of a State which it is our pleasant duty to burnish and defend."

Mr. Grinnell took a leading part all his busy life in the political and financial development of his section of the State and always with credit to himself.

He not only took his part in shaping the laws of the State, but also became a member of Congress, and it was largely due to his efforts that the railroad system now known as "The Central of Iowa" became a success.

Iowa City, Iowa, September, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL HYMN.

BY PROF. GEORGE HUNTINGTON, OF CARLTON COLLEGE,
NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

[At the beginning of the year when differences between our Government and that of Great Britain relating to a dispute between England and Venezuela threatened to eventuate in war, the following verses were published, which, on account of the sentiment they express as well as the excellence of the composition, we think worthy of preservation in THE RECORD.]

TWO empires by the sea,
Two nations, great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
 What battles we have fought,
 Let fame record.
 Now vengeful passion cease.
 Come victories of peace;
 Nor hate nor pride's caprice,
 Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea and wide,
 'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
 Binds strand to strand.
 So be the gulf between
 Gray coasts and islands green,
 Great populace and Queen,
 By friendship spanned.

Now, may the God above
 Guard the dear lands we love,
 Or East or West.
 Let love more fervent glow,
 As peaceful ages go,
 And strength yet stronger grow,
 Blessing and blest.

THE WIVES OF THE BRIGADE.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE EIGHTH BIENNIAL REUNION OF
 CROCKER'S IOWA BRIGADE, AT MARSHALLTOWN,
 SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

BY MRS. MORTIMER A. HIGLEY, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

ONE day last month when the thermometer showed the mercury to be prancing about in the nineties, I received a hurriedly written letter from your worthy President Col. Rood, asking me to reply to the sentiment, "The Wives of the Brigade," on this occasion.

As a result of my affirmative reply, I find myself here to-night a victim of circumstances!

I'll take you all into confidence enough to assure you I am not in the least like one of our presidential nominees. I don't want to talk, whenever I see an audience, besides the audience might object. Especially, when the pressure of every day life has pushed one on, from duty to duty, with no time left for adequate preparation. Silence would much better befit me. But, after all, it doesn't make much difference, for if I were gifted with the tongue of an angel I could not do full justice to those assigned me to remember in words of tribute to-night.

We can well afford to recall the "Wives of the Brigade" with tenderest memories and crown them anew on every occasion, when we meet to do honor to the brave men who gave up life, and all that men hold near and dear to maintain the Nation's honor unsullied.

Gentlemen, I never meet a Union Soldier, I never have one clasp my hand without a peculiar feeling of thankfulness passing through my heart, the vicarious offering made for all loyal women living in our beloved land through the dark days of the early 60's and for those who have lived here since then, should make women in deed and in truth loyal friends of the "boys in blue."

The "boys in blue" are synonymous with our nation itself. They staid destroying hands and preserved to us a land worthy of the occupancy of the highest manhood and womanhood. The responsibility of guarding this high trust rests upon those who stand at the fore front to-day.

The trend of our civilization for several decades past has fostered intense individualism. Out of this prevailing thought has sprung a restlessness, an unreasonable discontent with existing conditions, that can only be likened to a smothered fire. It embraces within itself embers easily fanned into roaring flames, and the arch traitors to the *real* good of humanity to-day, and all that humanity holds highest and best, are those who stand ready (like the uncanny witches in "Macbeth") to stir the boiling cauldron and then turn, and misquote the utterances of great and good men to justify their diabolism.

God grant especial wisdom to every man who ever wore the "blue" to see the dangers lurking in the problems that vex us as a nation to-day. Do not thrust them from you my beloved brothers. Study them. Study them well. Not that I fear the wrong man will be called to the Presidential Chair, but there is a law of possibilities underlying things in this world we must take into consideration.

This reminds me of a story:—An Irishman had a goat of which he was very fond, he was also the possessor of a brilliant red flannel shirt, which needed washing. He washed it carefully, hung it on the line back of his little cabin, and sat down to enjoy his pipe while it dried. Hearing an unusual noise he looked up, found the goat had swallowed the shirt all except one sleeve. Pat in his wrath exclaimed, "You hathen baste you have despoiled me of my clothes, now ye shall die!" But Pat was a tender-hearted man and did not like to inflict suffering upon his beloved goat, so he began to think of the most humane way to dispose of him. At last he exclaimed, triumphantly, "I have it now, you hathen baste, I will tie ye down good and tight to the railroad track, the cars will run over ye and end yer good-for-nothing life." Pat tied his goat down and then retired to await the rumble of the approaching train. The goat in its frantic endeavors to escape threw up the shirt—flagged the train—and saved itself.

Your bullets will not decide the battles of '96. But your ballots can, so put them in the right place.

I fully understand the etiquette of this occasion, gentlemen, and would not overstep a courtesy by telling you *where* to put them.

I was a school-girl in Washington City through the years from '61 to '65. My home in a city pastor's family, thus the war and its incidents were daily object lessons with me. In those days I saw many of the wives of the brave men who were "down at the front." I can recall these women as they impressed me in those girlish days, with my own larger experience of to-day I can now only look back upon them in awe,

wondering how they ever lived at all through those days of heartache and anxiety. Only the comparatively few could come to Washington and be that near their hearts' idols. What of those who sat in the solitude of darkened homes, hoping bravely for the best? Can you not see them, going about their narrow round of household affairs, with smiling faces, but aching hearts; sitting down in the loneliness of the eventide, when the childish prattle was stilled, and the little curly heads were resting on their pillows to write words of love and tenderness to "Papa" who was perhaps at that moment on the bloody field of Shiloh, or fighting under the very shadow of the battlements of heaven above the clouds on Lookout.

With the magnetism that binds a true husband and wife the dear ones in camp and on the field felt the current that came to them on unseen wires, and could read the home heartaches? But these heartaches were instantly transmuted by some subtle agency, into a force that gave them courage, patience and patriotism.

The wives and babies were indeed the power behind the throne!

Imagine if you can, a regiment of bachelors, utterly devoid of all sentiment, are they not? The ideal soldier must be a Benedict. There must be a wife and bairns, or we cannot enthuse over him. However plaintively the bachelor soldier may whistle "The girl I left behind me," we only half believe in his grief. On the other hand I wouldn't have you suppose marriage was necessary to the highest development of a man's combative faculties. Such an admission would be most damaging to the "Wives of the Brigade."

We all, however, recognize the American home as one of our great national safeguards. Motives are mighty powers, it is of infinite importance to have them high and clear. The homes that dot our hillsides are silent sentinels guarding our country's ensign. It has been said that you can always trust a man to defend the flag if he has a wife, a baby, a little

cabin, a cow and a few chickens. In such a man's heart there is no place for the demagogue. No place for the serpentine traitors who would betray a nation's honor. When a man has the true American home instinct in his heart he will know no sectionalism, no north, no south, no east, no west, only one common country, thrice blessed because governed by nature's noblemen, the common people. We believe in the common people—we trust them for we are *all* of them. But we cannot, we dare not shut our eyes to the fact that there is a great deal of nature in human nature, and that human nature is full of freaks and foibles. We have seen it can be swept entirely out of plumb occasionally by a tornado of words, or wind! But the pendulum soon swings back to rhythmic measure. Storms may come, clouds may threaten, but "God's in his Heaven, all's right with the world." So let us go bravely on, keeping step in the march of civilization, always cheering the dear old "stars and stripes," and believing that we can soon attune our lives to the music of brighter, happier days!

"But if peace whose snow-white pinions
Brood over our land to-day
Should ever again go from us,
(God grant she never may)
Should our nation in her peril
Call for six hundred thousand more,
The loyal women would hear her,
And send you out as before.

"We would bring out the treasured knapsack,
We would take the sword from the wall,
And hushing our own hearts' pleading,
Hear only the country's call.
For next to our God is our nation,
And we cherish the honored name,
Of the bravest of all brave armies,
Who fought for the nations' fame."
"The Crocker Brigade!"

WAR MEMORIES.

IN a former number I referred to Brigadier General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army during the War.

He will not be confounded with the abler and more famous general officer of the same name, Major General George H. Thomas—"Old Pap Thomas," as the men were fond of calling him—"The Rock of Chickamauga," as he was styled for the immovable stand he took with the fourteenth corps which he commanded at that great drawn battle, and by which he won his promotion to the command of the Army of the Cumberland and held when in the spring of 1864 Sherman reorganized the Western Armies for the Atlanta Campaign.

It was my good fortune once to fall directly in contact with this Thomas, as I had with the other—that is to come close enough to him to be able to measure him from personal observation.

In April, 1864, I was on the staff of Brigadier General Absalom Baird who commanded the third division of the fourteenth corps. Our division was stationed at Ringgold, Georgia, occupying the most advanced position of the army, and on the road to Buzzard's Roost, eighteen miles away, in the western foothills of the Georgia Mountains, where the outposts of the Confederate Army were encamped.

This eighteen miles of rocky, devious road was a sort of neutral ground over which the late General Judson Kilpatrick and General Joseph Wheeler (now a member of the lower house of Congress from Alabama), the former on the Union and the latter on the Confederate side, rode at will with small reconnoitering bodies of cavalry to a midway point where on the side of the road stood the house of a publican, as neutral as the spot, or at least as unpronounced as circumstances would permit. Kilpatrick and Wheeler had been classmates at West Point, and the messages they would leave for each other at this house were more emphatic than elegant. On

Baird's staff at this time Major James A. Connolly, of the 123rd Illinois regiment, a very gallant officer, and now also a member of the lower house of Congress, representing the 17th Illinois district, was the Inspector General, and in his visits to the dead point mentioned, he would sometimes have opportunity to inspect these epistles.

While here it was, and at this time, that General Thomas came with his staff from his headquarters at or near Chattanooga to review Baird's division.

General Thomas, as I recollect him and as I gauged him, was a large muscular, slow-moving reticent man, about six feet tall, plain in his manner, reserved but not difficult of approach, thoroughly devoted to his military duty, but unambitious. I recollect afterwards seeing him, when an action was imminent, and when I was selecting ground for a field hospital. As he rode along the road he called to me asking if I was going to make a hospital there, and on my replying that I was, he bowed his head as if in approval. But it may have been in disgust, thinking it was too far in the rear.

Another time on that campaign during a cannonade, the weather being intensely hot, I remember seeing him with his coat off in shirt sleeves with field glass in hand, sitting on a log at the edge of some timber observing the enemy's movements in front.

He was evidently a temperate, if not an entirely abstemious man. I did not observe that he even smoked, and I believe he was a religious man, as I understood at the time that, like General Howard, when in camp on Sunday, it was his custom to have religious services at his headquarters—giving preference to the form of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, I believe.

He was a strict disciplinarian, and held every man under him of whatever rank, to that devotion to duty which he imposed upon himself. On the subject of leaves of absence or furloughs he was a stumbling block to the volunteer, who wanted to go home once in a while to see his folks or look after promotion with the Governor of his State.

I remember after the battle of Shiloh and the capture of Corinth, when military operations in the west seemed to have come to a lull, with many others I applied for a leave, which from the standpoint of my narrow vision and contracted horizon seemed as if it should be but a matter of course.

Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, which Grant had fought because of the disabling illness of General Charles F. Smith while under the displeasure of General Halleck, and practically in arrest, Thomas had been put in immediate command of the Army of the Tennessee, with Grant as nominal superior and Halleck commanding all the troops in the field in person till the capture of Corinth, when Halleck was ordered to Washington and Grant, only by the force of circumstances, again became Commander-in-Chief of the troops around Corinth.

I was then serving with the eleventh Iowa in Crocker's Iowa Brigade, and felt certain if I had a "character" from my immediate superiors and could see "Old Sam. Kirkwood," who was then the "War Governor" of Iowa, I could obtain promotion, as new Iowa regiments were being formed.

We then had in Crocker's Brigade an officer of extraordinary energy and force of character who had begun his military career as Adjutant of the thirteenth Iowa (Crocker's own regiment), and was destined to wield great influence in the Army of the Tennessee and to rise to the rank of Brigadier General. This was the late General William T. Clark, who, at the breaking out of the war, was a young attorney of Davenport, and at this time Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of our Division Commander, the late General A. J. McKean, of Marion, Iowa.

Clark, when he wanted anything particular done which needed the approval of superior authority, was in the habit of going directly to the headquarters of that superior authority, and breaking through the cordon of guardian staff officers who surrounded the superior general, slapping him on the shoulder, shaking hands, and declaring in a loud voice that

his people were the worst treated of any in the command, and demanding as an act of simple justice, that his applications should be approved. This nervy form of sardonic assurance would generally succeed, but never with Thomas.

In seeking the interposition of Clark in my application for leave, he said: "Well, if this application has to go through Thomas it will not be granted, but if it goes direct to Grant I can get it for you." Luckily for me before it got away from division headquarters, Thomas had been assigned to another command, and when the answer came back through the "regular channels," it was one of permission to go.

Returning to the Army of the Cumberland, I remember an anecdote which had currency on the characteristic of Thomas just referred to. The General and his wife, who were childless, if not estranged, at any rate lived apart in those days—she in the east and he in the field. One day a soldier who had applied to Thomas through the "regular channels" for a furlough and had been denied, visited the General in person at his headquarters to entreat him to grant his request. Thomas dwelt on the importance of the command not being weakened by frequent and numerous absences, to which the soldier replied that he had not seen his wife for a whole year. "Humph," said the General, "I have not seen mine for two years." Upon this rebuff the soldier retired from the place where the interview had taken place, but when he had gotten a little way off he turned about, facing the General again, and called out in rather a loud voice, "General, me and my wife aint that kind."

DEATHS.

JOHN BELL, a prominent pioneer, who had resided in Du-buque for fifty-nine years, died at his home there July 28th last, aged 78 years.

MRS. MARY HARLAN, the mother of Ex-Senator Harlan, died in Parke County, Indiana, last July, aged 100 years and 5 months. She was survived by two daughters and our distinguished citizen.

GEORGE W. JONES, one of the first National Senators from Iowa, died at his home in Dubuque, July 22nd last, in his 93rd year. He was born in Vincennes, Indiana, April 12, 1804. At the age of ten years he was a drummer boy during the war of 1812. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, with the class of 1825, and was admitted to the bar. In 1827 he came to the district of country near where he died, then a part of Michigan Territory, which contained what is now the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, as well as Michigan. He was aide-de-camp to General Henry Dodge, in the Blackhawk War in 1832, Colonel, and afterwards Major General of Militia. He was later County Judge. He was elected to Congress in 1834 as a Delegate from Michigan Territory, his residence being then at Dubuque as it was from then till his death. He was twice reelected, and resigned in 1839, accepting the Surveyor Generalship of Iowa Territory, which at his instance while a Delegate in Congress had been separated from Michigan, as was Wisconsin, and erected into a separate Territory. When the Territory of Iowa became a State, Jones was elected United States Senator, his colleague being A. C. Dodge. He served two terms as United States Senator. During Buchanan's administration he was appointed minister to Bogota. When recalled in 1861, during Lincoln's administration, in consequence of a letter written by him to Jefferson Davis, with whom he had served in the Senate, he was thrown into prison at Fort Lafayette, for in those agitated days at the beginning of the rebellion to be suspected was to be condemned. Davis and Jones had been long personal and political friends in Congress, and Jones was not the man to desert a friend in trouble or in contumely, as was shown by his attending Davis' funeral. But though his personal friend-

ships were fast, his patriotism and loyalty to his Government and country were greater. His early political life occurred before the decadence of duelling in America, and he was principal in one duel and a second in five. In this latter capacity he acted in the fatal duel between two Congressmen, Ciley, of New England, and Graves, of Kentucky, in which the former fell, and with him the "Code," for the storm of disapproval was so great that stringent laws abolishing the practice were thereupon enacted. He was the last Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory, the first from Wisconsin, and the first Senator from Iowa. In April, 1894, on the occasion of his 90th birthday, the Iowa Legislature gave him a reception in the Capitol in acknowledgement of his honorable public services, and Congress had a short time before by special act granted him a pension of twenty dollars a month with arrears for his military services. In the April number for 1887 of *THE HISTORICAL RECORD*, a biography of General Jones, written by the late Franc B. Wilkie, was published together with a portrait of this distinguished Iowa pioneer.

NOTES.

OF the twenty-three persons who have held the Presidency ten have had names ending in the fourteenth letter of the alphabet.

THE continuation of Mr. C. W. Irish's paper relating to "Pioneer Preachers" is even more entertaining than the former, and the engraving illustrating it is true to the days of log cabins in Iowa.

As the frontispiece of this number of *THE HISTORICAL RECORD* we present the portrait of the late Walter Terrell, contributed in filial reverence by his daughter, Mrs. Euclid

Sanders, accompanied by a biographical sketch written by Mr. G. R. Irish, who from intimate personal acquaintance, is well able to recount the works wrought by this worthy pioneer.

WE take pleasure in introducing and welcoming a new contributor to THE RECORD, Mr. Enoch Wiltfong, of Los Angeles, California, who in this number gives some interesting recollections of the "Early Days in Cerro Gordo County," of which he was one of the first pioneers. We hope to have other papers from him.

THE Military Association of Crocker's Iowa Brigade held its eighth reunion at Marshalltown the 23rd and 24th of last month, on which occasion Mrs. Higley, wife of Col. Higley, of the 15th Iowa Regiment, delivered a felicitous address that was warmly received by the audience of soldiers and citizens, ladies and gentlemen. It is with pleasure that we reproduce it in the pages of this number of THE RECORD.

Now, when the subject of money is uppermost in the minds of the people, seems an opportune time to present a condensed account of the mintage of the country from Washington to Cleveland, from Hamilton to Carlisle, which is given by Dr. J. L. Pickard in the article on the history of the "United States Coinage." Dr. Pickard had already contributed an article on "State Boundary Disputes," which was in type when we asked him to write one on coinage, which explains how he became his own "double" in this number.

THIS number, the forty-eighth, which is supplemented with a triennial title page and index for binding, completes the twelfth year of the publication of THE HISTORICAL RECORD. The *Annals of Iowa*, the Historical Society's former quarterly, was also published for twelve years—from 1863 to 1874, both inclusive—making twenty-four years that the Society has issued a regular quarterly publication, besides other pamphlets put forth by it from time to time, as means permitted or occasion required, relating to the early history of Iowa.



